[APRIL, MDCCLXXIII.] [NUMB. 384.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1773.

The Remainder of the ADDRESS *of the General Aſſembly of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to Governor Hutchinſon, begun in our laſt.*

YOUR Excellency is diſpoſed to compare this government to the variety of corporations formed within the kingdom, with power to make and execute by-laws, &c. And becauſe they remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament, to infer that this colony is alſo ſubject to the ſame authority. This reaſoning appears to us not juſt. The members of thoſe corporations are reſident within the kingdom; and reſidence ſubjects them to the authority of parliament, in which they are alſo repreſented: Whereas the people of this colony are not reſident within the realm. The charter was granted with the expreſs purpoſe to induce them to reſide without the realm; conſequently they are not repreſented in parliament there. But we would aſk your Excellency, Are any of the corporations formed within the kingdom, veſted with the power of erecting other ſubordinate corporations? of enacting and determining what crimes ſhall be capital? and conſtituting courts of common law with all their officers, for the hearing, trying and puniſhing capital offenders with death? Theſe and many other powers veſted in this government plainly ſhow that it is to be conſidered as a corporation in no other light, than as every ſtate is a corporation. Beſides, appeals from the courts of law here, are not brought before the Houſe of Lords, which ſhows that the Peers of the realm are not the Peers of America; but all ſuch appeals are brought before the King in Council, which is a further evidence that we are not within the realm.

We conceive enough has been ſaid to convince your Excellency, that "when our predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this plantation or colony by a grant and charter from the crown of England, it *was not* and never had been the ſenſe of the kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament." We will now with your Excellency's leave, enquire what *was* the ſenſe of our anceſtors of this very important matter.

And as your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us, you have not diſcovered that the ſupreme authority of parliament has been called in queſtion even by private and particular perſons until within ſeven or eight years paſt, except about the time of the anarchy and confuſion in England which preceded the reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond, we beg leave to remind your Excellency of ſome parts of your own hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Therein we are informed of the ſentiments of "perſons of influence" after the reſtoration, from which the hiſtorian tells us, ſome parts of their conduct, that is of the General Aſſembly, "may be pretty well accounted for." By the hiſtory it appears to have been the opinion of thoſe perſons of influence, "that the ſubjects of any Prince or ſtate had a natural right to remove to any other ſtate or to another quarter of the world, unleſs the ſtate was weakened or expoſed by ſuch remove; and even in that caſe, if they were deprived of the right of all mankind, liberty of conſcience, it would juſtify a ſeparation; and *upon their removal their ſubjection determined and ceaſed.*" That "the country to which they had removed, was claimed and poſſeſſed by independent princes, whoſe right to the lordſhip and ſovereignty thereof had been acknowledged by the Kings of England," an inſtance of which is quoted in the margin; "That they themſelves had actually purchaſed for valuable conſideration, not only the ſoil but the dominion, the lordſhip and ſovereignty of thoſe princes," without which purchaſe "in the ſight of God and men they had no right or title to what they poſſeſſed." That they had received a charter of incorporation from the King, from whence aroſe a new kind of ſubjection, namely, "a voluntary, civil ſubjection;" and by this compact "they were *to be governed by laws made by themſelves*." Thus it appears to have been the ſentiments of *private* perſons, tho' perſons by whoſe ſentiments the public conduct was influenced, that their removal was a juſtifiable ſeparation from the mother ſtate, upon which their ſubjection to that ſtate, determined and ceaſed. The ſupreme authority of parliament, if it had then ever been aſſerted, muſt ſurely have been called in queſtion by men, who had advanced ſuch principles as theſe.

The firſt act of parliament made expreſsly to refer to the colonies was after the reſtoration. In the reign of King Charles the ſecond, ſeveral ſuch acts paſſed. And the ſame hiſtory informs us, there was a difficulty in conforming to them; and the reaſon of this difficulty is explained, in a letter of the General Aſſembly to their Agent, quoted in the following words, "they apprehended them to be an invaſion of the rights, liberties and properties of the ſubjects of his Majeſty in the colony, *they not being repreſented in parliament*, and according to the uſual ſayings of the learned in the law, the laws of England were bounded within the four ſeas, *and did not reach America*; however as his Majeſty had ſignified his pleaſure that thoſe acts ſhould be obſerved in the Maſſachuſetts, they had made proviſion by a law of the colony that they ſhould be ſtrictly attended." Which proviſion by a law of their own would have been ſuperfluous, if they had admitted the ſupreme authority of parliament. In ſhort, by the ſame hiſtory it appears that thoſe acts of Parliament as ſuch were diſregarded; and the following reaſon is given for it, "It ſeems to have been a *general* opinion that acts of Parliament had no other force, than what they derived from acts made by the General Court to eſtabliſh and confirm them."

But ſtill further to ſhow the ſenſe of our anceſtors reſpecting this matter, we beg leave to recite ſome parts of a narrative preſented to the Lords of Privy Council by Edward Randolph, in the year 1676, which we find in your Excellency's collection of papers, lately publiſhed. Therein it is declared to be the ſenſe of the colony, "that no law is in force or eſteem there, but ſuch as are made by the General Court, and therefore it is accounted a breach of their privileges, and a betraying of the liberties of their commonwealth, to urge the obſervation of the laws of England." And further, "That no oath ſhall be urged or required to be taken by any perſon, but ſuch oath as the General Court hath conſidered, allowed and required." And further, "there is no notice taken of the act of navigation, plantation or any other laws made in England for the regulation of trade." "That the government would make the world believe they are a free ſtate and do act in all matters accordingly." Again, "Theſe magiſtrates ever reſerve to themſelves a power to alter, evade and diſannul any law or command, not agreeing with their humour or the abſolute authority of their government, acknowledging no ſuperior." And further, "He (the Governor) freely declared to me, that the laws made by your Majeſty and your Parliament, obligeth them in nothing, but what conſiſts with the intereſts of that colony, that the legiſlative power and authority is and abides in them *ſolely*. And in the ſame Mr. Randolph's letter to the Biſhop of London, July 14, 1682, he ſays, "This *independency* in government, is claimed and daily practiſed." And your Excellency being *then* ſenſible, that this was the ſenſe of our anceſtors, in a marginal note in the ſame collection of papers obſerves, that "This," viz. The proviſion made for obſerving the acts of trade, "is very extraordinary, for this proviſion was an act of the colony declaring the acts of trade ſhall be in force there." Altho' Mr. Randolph was very unfriendly to the colony, yet as his declarations are concurrent with thoſe recited from your Excellency's hiſtory, we think they may be admitted for the purpoſe for which they are now brought.

Thus we ſee, from your Excellency's hiſtory and publications, the ſenſe our anceſtors had of the juriſdiction of parliament under the firſt charter. Very different from that which your Excellency *in your ſpeech* apprehends it to have been.

It appears by Mr. Neal's hiſtory of New England, that the agents who had been employed by the colony to tranſact its affairs in England at the time when the preſent charter was granted, among other reaſons gave the following for their acceptance of it, viz. "The General Court has with the King's approbation as much power in New-England, as the King and Parliament have in England; they have all Engliſh privileges, and can be touched by *no law*, and by no tax but of their own making." This is the earlieſt teſtimony that can be given of the ſenſe our predeceſſors had of the ſupreme authority of parliament under the preſent charter. And it plainly ſhows, that they, who having been freely converſant with thoſe who framed the charter, muſt have well underſtood the deſign and meaning of it, ſuppoſed that the terms in our charter "full power and authority," intended and were conſidered as a *ſole* and excluſive power, and that there was no "reſerve in the charter to the authority of parliament, to bind the colony" by any acts whatever.

Soon after the arrival of the charter, viz. in 1692, your Excellency's hiſtory informs us, "the firſt act" of this legiſlative was a fort of Magna Charta, aſſerting and ſetting forth their general privileges, and this clauſe was among the reſt; "no aid, tax, tallage, aſſeſſment, cuſtom, loan, benevolence, or impoſition whatever, ſhall be laid, aſſeſſed, impoſed or levied on any of their Majeſties ſubjects, or their eſtates, on any pretence whatever, but by the act and conſent of the Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of the people aſſembled in General Court." And tho' this act was diſallowed, it ſerves to ſhow the ſenſe which the General Aſſembly contemporary with the granting the charter had of their ſole and excluſive right to legiſlate for the colony. The hiſtory ſays, "the other parts of the act were copied from Magna Charta;" by which we may conclude that the aſſembly then conſtrued the words "not repugnant to the laws," to mean, conformable to the fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution. And it is obſervable that the Lords of Privy Council, ſo lately as in the reign of Queen Anne, when ſeveral laws enacted by the General Aſſembly, were laid before her Majeſty for her allowance, interpreted the words in this charter, "not repugnant to the laws of England," by the words "as nearly as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of England." And her Majeſty was pleaſed to diſallow thoſe acts, not becauſe they were repugnant to any law or ſtatute of England made expreſsly to refer to the colony, but becauſe divers perſons by virtue thereof were puniſhed without being tried by their peers in the ordinary "courts of law," and "by the ordinary rules and known methods of juſtice;" contrary to the expreſs terms of Magna Charta, which was a ſtatute in force at the time of granting the charter, and declaratory of the rights and liberties of the ſubjects within the realm.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "our Provincial or local Laws have in numerous inſtances had relation to Acts of Parliament made to reſpect the Plantations and this Colony in particular." The authority of the Legiſlature, ſays the ſame Author who is quoted by your Excellency, "does not extend ſo far as the fundamentals of the Conſtitution." "They ought to conſider the fundamental laws as ſacred, if the Nation has not in very expreſs terms, given them the power to change them. For the Conſtitution of the State ought to be fixed: And ſince that was firſt eſtabliſhed by the Nation, which afterwards truſted certain perſons with the legiſlative power, the fundamental laws are excepted from their commiſſion." Now the fundamentals of the Conſtitution of this Province are ſtipulated in the charter; the reaſoning therefore in this caſe holds equally good. Much leſs then ought any acts or doings of the General Aſſembly, however numerous, to neither of which your Excellency has pointed us, which barely relate to acts of Parliament made to reſpect the Plantations in general, or this Colony in particular, to be taken as an acknowledgment of this People, or even of the Aſſembly which inadvertantly paſſed thoſe acts, that we are ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. And with ſtill leſs reaſon are the deciſions in the executive Courts to determine this point. If they have adopted that as "part of the rule of Law" which in fact is not, it muſt be imputed to inattention or error in judgment, and cannot juſtly be urged as an alteration or reſtriction of the legiſlative authority of the province.

Before we leave this part of your Excellency's Speech, we would obſerve, that the great deſign of our anceſtors, in leaving the kingdom of England, was to be freed from a ſubjection to its ſpiritual Laws and Courts, and to worſhip God according to the dictates of their conſciences. Your Excellency in your hiſtory obſerves that their deſign was "to obtain for themſelves and their poſterity the liberty of worſhipping God in ſuch manner as appeared to them moſt agreeable to the ſacred Scriptures." And the General Court themſelves declared in 1651, that "ſeeing juſt cauſe to fear the perſecution of the then Biſhop, and high Commiſſion, for not conforming to the ceremonies of thoſe under their power, they thought it their ſafeſt courſe, to get to this out ſide of the world, out of their view and *beyond their reach*." But if it had been their ſenſe, that they were ſtill to be ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, they muſt have known that their deſign might and probably would be fruſtrated; that the Parliament, eſpecially conſidering the temper of thoſe times, might make what eccleſiaſtical laws they pleaſed, expreſsly to refer to them, and place them in the ſame circumſtances with reſpect to religious matters, to be relieved from which was the deſign of their removal. And we would add, that if your Excellency's conſtruction of the clauſe in our preſent charter is juſt, another clauſe therein, which provides for liberty of conſcience for all chriſtians, except papiſts, may be rendered void by an act of parliament made to refer to us, requiring a conformity to the rites and mode of worſhip in the church of England or any other.

Thus we have endeavoured to ſhew the ſenſe of the people of this colony under both charters; and if there have been in any late inſtances a ſubmiſſion to acts of parliament, it has been in our opinion, rather from inconſideration or a reluctance at the idea of contending with the parent ſtate, than from a conviction or acknowledgment of the ſupreme legiſlative authority of Parliament.

Your Excellency tells us, "you know of no line that can be drawn between the ſupreme authority of Parliament and the total independence of the colonies." If there be no ſuch line, the conſequence is, either that the colonies are the vaſſals of the parliament, or, that they are totally independent. As it cannot be ſuppoſed to have been the intention of the parties in the compact, that we ſhould be reduced to a ſtate of vaſſalage, the concluſion is, that it was their ſenſe, that we were thus independent. "It is impoſſible, your Excellency ſays, that there ſhould be two independent legiſlatures in one and the ſame ſtate." May we not then further conclude, that it was their ſenſe that the colonies were by their charters made diſtinct ſtates from the mother country? Your Excellency adds, "For altho' there may be but one head, the King, yet the two legiſlative bodies will make two governments as diſtinct as the kingdoms of England and Scotland, before the union." Very true, may it pleaſe your Excellency; and if they interfere not with each other; what hinders but that being united in one Head, and common Sovereign, they may live happily in that connection, and mutually ſupport and protect each other? Notwithſtanding all the terrors which your Excellency has pictured to us as the effects of a total independence, there is more reaſon to dread the conſequences of abſolute uncontrouled ſupreme power, whether of a Nation or a Monarch, than thoſe of a total independence. It would be a misfortune "to know by experience, the difference between the liberties of an Engliſh coloniſt and thoſe of the Spaniſh, French and Dutch." And ſince the Britiſh parliament has paſſed an act which is executed even with rigour, though not voluntarily ſubmitted to, for raiſing a revenue and appropriating the ſame without the conſent of the people who pay it, and have claimed a power of making ſuch laws, as they pleaſe, to order and govern us, your Excellency will excuſe us in aſking, whether you do not think we already experience too much of ſuch a difference, and have not reaſon to fear we ſhall ſoon be reduced to a worſe ſituation than that of the colonies of France, Spain or Holland.

If your Excellency expects to have the line of diſtinction between the ſupreme authority of parliament and the total independence of the colonies drawn by us, we would ſay that it would be a very arduous undertaking, and of very great importance to all the other colonies; and therefore could we conceive of ſuch a line, we ſhould be unwilling to propoſe it, without their conſent in congreſs.

To conclude, theſe are great and profound queſtions. It is the grief of this Houſe, that by the ill policy of a late injudicious adminiſtration, America has been driven into the contemplation of them. And we cannot but expreſs our concern, that your Excellency by your ſpeech has reduced us to the unhappy alternative, either of appearing by our ſilence to acquieſce in your Excellency's ſentiments, or of thus freely diſcuſſing this point.

After all that we have ſaid, we would be far from being underſtood to have in the leaſt abated that juſt ſenſe of allegiance which we owe to the King of Great-Britain, our rightful Sovereign: And ſhould the people of this province be left to the free and full exerciſe of all the liberties and immunities granted to them by charter, there would be no danger of an independence on the crown. Our charter reſerves great power to the crown in its Repreſentative, fully ſufficient to balance, analogous to the Engliſh conſtitution, all the liberties and privileges granted to the people. All this your Excellency knows full well---And whoever conſiders the power and influence, in all their branches, reſerved by our charter to the crown, will be far from thinking that the commons of this province are too independent.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 25.

Laſt week the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, after his Excellency the Governor had conſented to the grants to the Judges of the Superior Court, for their ſervices the year paſt, voted the ſame ſums to the Judges of the ſaid Court, for the year enſuing, to be paid quarterly; which vote was concurred by the Honourable his Majeſty's Council.

On Tueſday laſt his Excellency was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary has laid before me the Votes of the two Houſes, for granting ſalaries to the Juſtices of the Superior Court, for the current year, commencing the firſt of January, to be paid quarterly.

I have acquainted the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the information I have received, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to allow ſalaries to the ſame Juſtices, ſo long as they ſhall reſide in the province, or be abſent with his Majeſty's leave, and I have no doubt that ſuch ſalaries were intended to commence before the firſt of January laſt.

As there has been no inſtance ſince the charter, of an allowance made to the Judges for their ſervices, until ſuch ſervices have been actually performed, and as thoſe grants are made to look forward, and were paſſed in ſo ſhort a time after the information I gave to the Houſe, my aſſent to them would carry with it the ſtrongeſt appearance of counteracting the King, whoſe ſervant I am.

Whilſt this difficulty continues, you cannot reaſonably expect I ſhould give my aſſent, and I am obliged to decline it. I will, however, remit your Votes, by the firſt opportunity, to be laid before his Majeſty, that I may receive the earlieſt ſignification of his royal pleaſure. T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber, February 23, 1773.

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LONDON, JANUARY 28.

YESTERDAY a courier set out with dispatches for the English Ambassador at Madrid. It is said that he is charged with particular orders to bring a categorical answer to this serious demand. For what cause such vast preparations are at this time making by that power?

We are informed that a great sea Commander will soon go on a considerable naval expedition to the coast of Africa.

Private letters from Portugal mention that some very extraordinary dispatches had been received from Madrid, which required an immediate answer.

We have advice by a person from Gibraltar, that a Russian and French man of war have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after an hour's contest the latter was set on fire, and the former seeing the magazine the Frenchman blew up, and all on board perished.

By advices from Paris we learn, that the French Consuls at Tunis, Tripoli, Tetuan, and Algiers, have lately been recalled.

It is affirmed that an Ambassador at the court of Madrid has ordered to be recalled.

A stop was put to the receiving of Portugal money at the Bank by order of Government the 21st instant.

They write from Paris that the French Ambassador at the court of Warsaw has received orders to return immediately.

They write from the Hague that several Polish Noblemen have lately arrived there in their way to England.

By a private letter from Paris, and from a person of good credit and intelligence here, we are informed that an affair has just happened, which makes great noise about the court, and will soon no doubt do the same all over the kingdom; this is no less than a violent quarrel between the Prime Minister, the Duke d'Aguillon, and the Chancellor of France, in which the former drew his sword on the latter, and attempted to run him through the body. Further particulars are not mentioned, except that the fray happened in the Duke's house or closet, and has raised a great bustle, and will probably be attended with some extraordinary change or consequences.

BERLIN, *January* 12. On Sunday last the marriage of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel with the Princess Philippine of Schwedt was celebrated in the grand apartments of the palace. The ceremony began a little after seven, and lasted till near eleven.

HAMBURGH, *January* 15. They write from Mittau, that the Duke Earnest John, Duke of Courland, died there the 28th of last month, aged 83 years.

ST JOHN'S, *(in Antigua)* FEBRUARY 24.

By a gentleman arrived yesterday from St. Vincent we have the following intelligence, viz. That about the beginning of last week the chiefs of the Charibs came to General Dalrymple, laid down their arms, and begged for mercy. The General told them their lives would be saved, as the consequence of their submission, and that they should continue on the Island, circumscribed to certain limits, till his Majesty's further pleasure was known. The very next day an express packet arrived with his Majesty's orders to reinstate the malecontents in part of their lands, and to treat them otherwise with the greatest lenity. His orders are also to withdraw the troops and embark with them for England, leaving one regiment on the Island only. These swarthy warriors have now a tranquil repose from the fatigues of war, with leisure to laugh at the dance they have led our troops, with the loss of near four hundred of them, and to the tune of about one hundred thousand pounds sterling expence to Great-Britain.

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, about 11 o'clock, was lost upon Barbuda, the ship Hill, Edmund Coffin, master, from Pitcataqua; the sails, rigging, and cables are saved, but the hull and cargo, it is feared will be totally lost: She stranded upon a reef upwards of three miles from the land.---On Monday night was lost upon a reef to the eastward of the above ship, the ship Orangefield, Hugh Ryley, master, from St. Ubes, bound for Boston; but blown off the coast, laden with salt; she beat to pieces in about two hours: The people were saved, and got on board the Hill.---And on Wednesday evening was lost upon the reef near Green Island (to the eastward of this Island) the ship Nestor, Captain Rolland, from Pitcataqua, most of her cargo will be saved; but we fear the ship will be lost.

FEBRUARY 27. The following is an extract of a letter from St. Vincent, dated February 20.---"I have the disagreeable news to acquaint you, that the Charibs surrendered themselves last Wednesday, and that they are still to reside on the Island, and have a great part of the lands allotted them for their families, to the very great surprise and prejudice of every individual, for this Island has been put to the expence of at least forty thousand pounds, exclusive of the labour of the white people attending on military duty, and the many lives which have been lost; flattering ourselves that they would be totally extirpated; from this disappointment you may guess the situation of every mind here."

MARCH 6. On Thursday arrived his Majesty's ship Sea-Horse from St. Vincent, with Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, Captain Chamberlain, and Lieut. Farley of the 68th regiment.

ST. VINCENT, FEBRUARY 27.

On Wednesday the 17th instant a number of Charibs came into the Grand Camp at Macaricau, and a treaty of peace and friendship was then concluded by his Excellency General Dalrymple, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and by the Chiefs of Grand Sable, Massiraca, Rabacca, Macaricau, Beuara, Caubamarau, Jambou, Colonru, Camacarabou, Omarawarou, and Point Espagnol, for themselves and the rest of their people; the articles of which treaty are as follows, [*The articles are the same as inserted in this Gazette, No.* 382, *with the addition of the following, viz.*]

XXIV. The Charibs shall take the following oath, viz. "*We A. B. do swear, in the name of the immortal God, and Christ Jesus, that we will bear true allegiance to his Majesty George the Third of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and that we will pay due obedience to the laws of Great-Britain, and the Island of St. Vincent; and will well and truly observe every article of the treaty concluded between his said Majesty and the Charibs; and we do acknowledge that his said Majesty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Island of St. Vincent, and that the Lands held by us the Charibs, are granted through his Majesty's clemency.*"

On Saturday evening last the alarm was discharged, and martial-law, which had been in force in this Island since the 23d of September ceased.

ST. GEORGE, *(Grenada)* JANUARY 16.

By the list taken last year, by the Officers of the Revenue in Martinico, there were found to be in that Island 11,168 whites, old and young of both sexes, 2,980 free quartoons, mustives, mulattoes, &c. &c. 72,928 slaves, whereof 46,400 paid taxes, and 370 were run-away; 269 sugar plantations; 105 water-mills; 173 cattle-mills; 28 wind-mills, and 12,291 quarres of land planted with canes; 1,957 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, cassada, &c. 3,878 horses and mares; 11,595 horned cattle; 14,312 sheep, goats and hogs; 219 asses, and 4,334 mules. On comparing the above list with that of 1771, there appears to be an increase in that colony of 1161 souls.

One hundred and twenty-nine vessels arrived last year in Martinico from France, and two from the coast of Guinea, whose cargoes consisted of no more than 118 slaves; and 510 soldiers, sailors, and poor people died in the hospitals of [illegible] and Fort-Royal.

According to the lists taken in St Lucia, [illegible] were found to be 2458 white inhabitants, [illegible] of both sexes; 800 free mulattoes, &c. 12,312 [illegible]

whereof paid taxes; 38 sugar plantations; 17 water-mills; 18 cattle-mills; 3 wind-mills, and 1006 quarres of land in canes; 550 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, cassada, &c. 946 horses and mules; 70 asses; 2500 horned cattle, and 9000 sheep and goats.

SAVANNAH, *(in Georgia)* MARCH 27.

By a vessel from New-Providence we learn, that some misunderstanding having arose betwixt the Traders at Turk's Island and the Custom-house lately established there, a detachment of soldiers had in consequence thereof sailed on board his Majesty's armed schooner St. Lawrence for that place.

Last week arrived from England, the Rev. Mr. Eccles, and from Charles-Town, where he frequently preached in the New-England Meeting, and was always followed by very great crowds, the Rev. Mr. Piercy; they are both Ministers of the Established Church, and went immediately to the Orphan-house, now called Lady Huntingdon's College, of which the latter is appointed President; several Students, all from England, and Preachers, having arrived there some time ago.

Last Saturday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to adjourn the General Assembly of this province till the 8th of June next.

MARCH 24. Wednesday last the Society of St. Patrick met at the house of Mr. Peter Tondee, and held their Anniversary Festival as usual.

Ten shillings per 100lb. is now generally asked for Rice, but we do not find the Merchants forward in buying it at that price.

The Rev. Mr. Piercy, President of Bethesda College, takes this method to invite as many of the Gentlemen in and about Savannah, as well strangers as residents, as please to honour him with their company, to dine at the College, on Sunday April 11th, when a sermon will be preached upon the occasion of the Right Honourable the Countess of Huntingdon's present establishment.

MARCH 31. Wednesday last sailed from Tybee for England, the ship Georgia Planter, Captain Hugh Inglis, in which went passengers, Samuel Elbert, Esqr; and Mr. and Mrs. Peat.

The schooner Savannah, Benjamin Stiles, master, bound to the West Indies, was drove ashore upon Tybee in the hard gale of wind which began last Wednesday night, but has since been got off and brought up to town to unload.

A large ship arrived at Cockspur yesterday from London, but we have not yet learned her name.

Since our last rice has been sold at 9s. and 9s. 6d. the 100. lb.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 6.

NEW Writs are issued for electing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st of this Month, two Members of the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly of this Province, for the Parish of St. Helena, in the Room of William Wragg and Edward Rutledge, Esqrs. who declined serving; one Member for the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennys, who also declined serving; and two Members for the Parish of St. James, Santee, where there was no Election.

Thursday last the Captains Mason and Wright, arrived here from Philadelphia; in the first of which came sundry Passengers, and in the last came Passengers Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Bambridge, Mr. Outerbridge, Mr. Murray, Mr. Bartram, and some others.

Sunday last the Ship Montagu, William Pickles, Master, sailed for London, in whom went Passengers Mr. John Tunno, Mr. John Fox, and several others.

The same Day his Majesty's Packet Boat Diligence, Captain Arthur Clark, sailed with the Mails for Jamaica and Pensacola.

"His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor in Chief, &c. of his Majesty's Province of Georgia, has ordered public Notice to be given, That his Majesty having been pleased to direct that the Lands to be ceded by the Creek and Cherokee Indians shall be sold, and the Monies arising from the said Sale applied, among other Things, in Payment of such Debts as are actually owing by the said Indians to the Traders, and contracted within a certain Period; it will therefore be necessary that the Creditors of the said Indians, or Persons duly authorised by them, to attend at the Congress proposed to be holden with the said Indians, at Augusta, some Time in May next, in order to give proper Discharges to the said Indians. The Period above-mentioned, we are told, commences with the Treaty of Peace made with the Cherokees in 1761.

"His Excellency has also ordered Notice to be given, that the said Lands are to be parcelled out in different Tracts, from 100 to 1000 Acres, the better to accommodate Purchasers, who must be such as are disposed to remove into Georgia, and immediately to settle the said Lands: That proper Surveys will be made as soon as possible after the Cession, which is expected to take Effect in May next; and that the Lands will then be granted to the Purchasers on the most moderate Terms. The Lands are deemed to be extraordinary rich and fine, and very fit for the Production of Wheat, Indian Corn, Indico, Tobacco, Hemp, &c. &c."

Arrivals from this Port. The Carolina Packet, White; Britannia, Ball; Heart of Oak, Gunn; and St. Augustine Packet, Regan, at London.----The Princess Royal, Jenkins, at Bristol.---The Warren, Thomson, at Lancaster.

DIED.] Much lamented, Mr. Henry Linn, Nephew of Mr. David Linn.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.

March		*From*
31st.	Snow Chorley, Henry Critchley,	Tortola
	Ship Admiral-Spry, Michael Kelly,	Falmouth
April 1st.	Schooner Adventure, Clement Conyers,	Antigua
	Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason,	Philadelphia
	Brig Charles-Packet, Samuel Wright,	Ditto
	Schooner Betsey, Jonathan Ingersol,	Salem
	Sloop Robert, John Lightbourn,	Cape-Nichola-Mole
2d.	Sloop Charles-Town, Daniel Munro,	Rhode-Island
5th.	Schooner Harlequin, Thomas Crawford,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Experiment, John Sawyer,	Grenada

March	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
31st.	Ship Sea-Venture, Thomas Hall,	Cowes
	Sloop Speedwell, John Nash,	Rhode-Island
	Ship Laurens, Thomas Sherlock,	Lisbon
April 2d.	Ship Catharine, Thomas Moore,	New-York
	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Snow Trelandvean, Edward Dunsterville,	Penryn
	Schooner Adventure, Clement Conyers,	Antigua
5th.	Brig Liberty, Walter Wright,	Lisbon
	Schooner Baltimore, Charles Rowland,	New-Providence
	Brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Mason,	Philadelphia

March	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
30th.	Schooner Exchange, John Willis,	Barbados
April 1st.	Brig Swallow, Thomas Anstey,	Poole
2d.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Schooner Experiment, John Darrell,	Turks-Island
	Brig Grizzie, John Spratt,	Cowes
	Ship Governor-Wright, Thomas Hall,	Lisbon
	Sloop Dispatch, Ephraim Gilbert,	Cape-Francois
5th.	Ship Polly & Peggy, Thomas Finley,	Cowes
	Brig Brothers, John Walker,	Ditto
	Brig Portland, John Pitt,	Poole
	Ship Probity, Thomas Laws,	London

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TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, by the Subscriber, at the House he now resides in, on White Point, in the Forenoon of Wednesday the 21st Instant, April.

Several useful Articles of Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c.

HENRY CROUCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charles-Town, March 31st, 1773.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the COURT of CHANCERY, will be sold, for ready Money, at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 4th Day of May next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, before the Master of the said Court, at his House in Tradd-Street; All that valuable PLANTATION or Tract of Land, lately belonging to *Josias Dupre*, deceased, containing Five Hundred Acres, situated in Craven County, in the Province aforesaid, and is butting and bounding to the South-West on Tawia-Creek, to the North-East on Land of Lewis Mouzon, to the North-West partly on vacant Land and partly on Land of Stephen Seavy, and to the South-East on a Marsh on the Sea-Shore.

WILLIAM BURROWS, *Master in Chancery.*

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, will be held on Wednesday the 21st Instant, April, at Mr. CHRISTIAN SIGWALD'S, in King-street, when the Members of said Society are desired to attend precisely at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the President,

CHARLES GRUBER, *Secretary.*

Charles Town, April 5 1773.

FRIDAY the 23d Instant, being ST. GEORGE'S Day, the Anniversary Meeting of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, will be held at Mr. *Tuke's* Tavern, on the Bay, where the Members are desired to attend by Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the President,

WILLIAM MAXWELL, *Secretary.*

ANY Person or Persons, inclinable to supply his Majesty's Ships and Vessels with FRESH BEEF, at this Port, for one Year, are desired to send in their Proposals on or before the 30th Instant, to

ROBERTS & TAYLOR.

Charles-Town, April 1, 1773.

GEORGE COOKE, & Co.

(At the South Corner STORE opposite the Exchange)

Have lately imported in the Portland, Captain Wilson, from London, and the Baltic Merchant, Captain Clarkson, from Bristol,

A large and complete ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Woollen and Linen Drapery, Millinary, Haberdashary, Hosiery, Stationary, Grocery, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Saddlery, and Shoes, together with a great Variety of other necessary ARTICLES; and as they were purchased upon the best Terms, and will be disposed of on the most reasonable ADVANCE, the Importers flatter themselves with the Hopes of giving their Customers in particular, and the Public in general, the utmost Satisfaction. 2m.

JOHN BULL,

ENGRAVER of TOMB and GRAVE STONES,

INTENDING to depart for Rhode-Island, in a short Time, gives NOTICE to the Public in general, that all Orders for the above Stones, (which will be finished in the neatest Manner, and sent here by every Opportunity) will be received and forwarded to him, by Mr. *Nathaniel Russell*, Merchant, Mr. *Daniel Stevens*, at Mr. *Champney's* Scale-House, and the Printer hereof.

On Monday the 26th Day of April, Instant, will be SOLD at public Auction, at the House lately occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, deceased, in Church-street,

ALL her Houshold and Kitchen FURNITURE, and some very valuable House NEGROES, among whom are, two good Cooks, who can also wash and iron, a very good Seamstress, and several other serviceable and handy Slaves, brought up in a Family, and used to most Kinds of House-work.

All Persons who have Demands against the said deceased, are desired to send them in without Delay; and those indebted, by Bond or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM SAVAGE, THOMAS BEE, } Executors.

JOHN JAMES,

Has just imported in the Brigantine Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright, Master, from Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE FLOUR, in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kegs, Hopkins's Milk, Butter, and Water BREAD in Kegs, ditto Pilot Bread in Barrels, Ship Bread, Philadelphia RUM in Hogsheads and Quarter-Cask, Double Beer, Cyder, Earthen Ware in Crates well assorted, Horse-Collars, Cheese, Salt Peter'd Hams, hard Soap, smoaked Beef, &c. A few Hogsheads of choice Barbados RUM.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. Ebenezer Roche's plantation, in St. Thomas's parish, the 16th March, a likely chesnut HORSE, upwards of 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder T, and on the near buttock M, paces, trots, and canters.---Whoever will take up and deliver the said HORSE to Mr. Ebenezer Roche, in St. Thomas's parish, to Mr. Francis Roche, in St. Stephen's parish, or to the Subscriber, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges paid. THOMAS ROCHE.

MR. ELIAS FOISSIN, tolls two gray HORSES, without any perceivable brand on either of them; one an old horse, with a small crop on his right ear, a dark mane and tail; the other about seven years old, with a dark mane and tail, about 13 hands high, both mares. The owners must prove their property before

CHARLES CANTEY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY,

Intending to depart this Province in June next,

Gives this public NOTICE,

THAT he is ready to anſwer any Suit that may be brought againſt him, and to appear and give Bail to any Summons that ſhall be iſſued againſt him, in Terms of the Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, commonly called the *Attachment Act*.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accompts, in order to be paid;—and thoſe who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, are deſired to call and make Payment before that Time, the better to enable him to ſettle his Affairs, and prevent him the Trouble of appointing an Attorney, to ſue for him in his Abſence, a Meaſure quite diſagreeable to his Inclination.

The very extraordinary Countenance and Favours he has received from the Gentlemen of this Province individually, as well as in Societies, have been ſo many and ſo often repeated, that he begs hereby to be permitted to return them his moſt grateful Thanks.

On FRIDAY *the 7th Day of* May *next*,

And the following Days,

Will be SOLD by public VENDUE,

At his Houſe in Broad-Street,

All his Houſhold GOODS and EFFECTS,

Conſiſting of Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, China, Plate, Table Linen, and Kitchen Furniture.

Alſo, Twenty-one valuable NEGROES; among them good Men and Women Cooks, Waſhers, Ironers, Houſe-Wenches, and Waiting-Boys, moſt of them can drive and take Care of Horſes:—And alſo, his Stock of the beſt Wines, Brandy, old Rum, Arrack, Geneva, and other Liquors, &c.

Ready Money will be expected for all Sums under One Hundred Pounds Currency; for larger Sums, twelve Months Credit will be given, on Bond, with good Security if required, and Intereſt from the Date.—Thoſe who abound in Caſh theſe ſcarce Times, and purchaſe to the Amount of One Hundred Pounds and upwards, ſhall have a Diſcount of *Two per Cent.* on the Purchaſe-Money.

The Property not to be altered till the Conditions are fulfilled.

N. B. The Negroes will be put up at Twelve o'Clock on the firſt Day of Sale.

The Houſe will be *ſhut up* on the 3d Day of May, to prepare for the Vendue.——In the intermediate Time, the Continuance of the Favours of the Public is deſired, and the utmoſt Pains will be taken to give Satisfaction.

Charles-Town, April 2, 1773.

JUST arrived in the Brig *Sebenia*, Captain *James Clark*, from *Senegal*, after a ſhort Paſſage,

A CARGO OF

TWO HUNDRED

Very PRIME and HEALTHY

SLAVES,

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 14*th of* APRIL, *Inſtant*, *by*

SMITH & INGLIS,

AND

ROGER SMITH.

JUST arrived in the Sloop ROSEAU, Captain WALTER CLARK, from SENEGAL, after a ſhort Paſſage,

A SMALL CARGO OF

PRIME

SLAVES,

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 14*th of* APRIL, *Inſtant*, *by*

SMITH & INGLIS,

AND

ROGER SMITH.

A CASK, marked W D, and a Paper Parcel, are now on board the Ship Portland. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

For PHILADELPHIA,

The BRIGANTINE

Charles-Town Packet,

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter.

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN JAMES, JOSEPH ATKINSON, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Rowand's Wharf.

For SALE by private Contract,

The Iſland of SAPOLA, in Georgia.

THIS iſland by grant, contains 9525 acres, excluſive of feeding marſhes, which exceeds 6000 more, ſtocked with upwards of 300 tame horned cattle, about 40 or 50 mares, and about 30 horſes, colts, and mules, one Virginia ſtallion, one jack aſs, a ſmall ſtock of cabretta and hogs.

The land is fit for corn, rice, and indico, and well ſtocked with timber; there is now finiſhing upon it a new houſe of 32 feet by 30, with two piazzas, deſigned for a dining room, parlour, and three bed chambers, a good kitchen, with ſtoves, and an oven in the yard.

For further particulars, and terms of ſale, (which will be made as eaſy as poſſible to the purchaſer) apply on the iſland to PATRICK MACKAY, Eſq; or in Charles-Town to the ſubſcriber. JACOB VALK.

N. B. Should the purchaſer incline to take 60 or 70 ſlaves, he may be accommodated with them.

The ſubſcriber has alſo ſeveral NEGROES to diſpoſe of, viz. four for the field, one negro wench a good ſeamſtreſs, and one negro woman an exceeding good cook, with two children, one of them upwards of 12 years of age.

For SALE privately,

The following property of Benjamin Guerard, *which he is deſirous of ſelling, to have his intereſt in one place*, viz.

A VERY valuable tract of 1000 acres of land, ſituate in Prince William's parish, between Combahee and Port Royal Ferries, having on it a ſufficiency of choice high land for two profitable indico plantations, between which 250 barrels of rice may be made in a year, as ground to yield that quantity of barrels can be flowed with water, no part was ever planted, but 60 or 80 acres of it are cleared to begin one plantation, FRESH and NEW, therefore the BETTER and CHEAPER: It is eſteemed as fine a tract for its ſize as moſt in the province, the upland being high, ſo that land floods can never hurt the crops of corn and indico thereon planted. The purchaſer, from the red oak trees that muſt unavoidably come down, in order to his making his fields, may ſtrip a vaſt number of cords of bark. So compact a tract as this, and of the like diſtance from Charles-Town, is very rarely to be found for ſale; which would require no recommendation, if a view by every one in want of ſuch could be taken of it, and which, conſidering the high price of good lands, will be ſold cheap. It pays no quit rent, being part of the rich lands included in Thomas Lowndes's grant, and as 'tis too late in the ſeaſon to prepare for planting for the enſuing crop, the purchaſer's bond ſhall not carry intereſt till ſix months from the date are elapſed.

A delightful retreat eight miles by land or water from town, known to be as well ſituated for pleaſantneſs and agreeableneſs of proſpect as moſt ſeats in the province, on which, open to ſeveral parts of that beautiful river, Aſhley river, ſtands an elegant houſe, with handſome commodious offices; with which will be ſold the large quantity of very genteel furniture now in ſaid houſe.——A very eaſy and deſirable diſtance for a carriage and four or ſix horſes, as a gentleman may come to his buſineſs in town in the morning, and return to his family in the evening.—The inconvenience of not having ſuch a place for a family is at all times great, and much more ſo, when contagious diſorders rage in the metropolis; or thoſe few months in the year arrive, ſo deſtructive to infants kept in town.——It contains 300 acres of land, and is allowed to have the beſt paſtures in its neighbourhood, (having kept all the cattle thereabouts in good condition for ſeveral years paſt) of which, two are now incloſed with a ſtrong new fence, as is alſo a meadow for making hay, has great plenty of fencing and fire-wood trees, and by a gentleman having a turn that way, may be made a place of ſome profit as well as pleaſure, as good crops of corn have been made on it, and one year when planted with that grain, 60 barrels of rice; but what can be more profitable to grow on it than the graſs it luxuriantly bears, as hay (made with a very few hands) is an article of ſo great demand in town, and never ſells for leſs than ten pounds per thouſand weight, although often near one-third brambles.—It may be viewed at any time.

His two houſes in town, the one on the corner of the Bay, near the Exchange, and the other adjoining in Broad-Street, which (and that very low) rent for £ 960 per ann. and are ſo advantageouſly ſituated for trade, as will never be untenanted; beſides which advantage, it is well known theſe houſes were not built as thoſe which are intended to be let, no coſt nor pains being ſpared in getting the materials the beſt of their kind, which were put together in the moſt faithful and neat manner; the wood materials are of the beſt of yellow pine and black cypreſs, and the mortar made of freſh water river gravel, ſo ſtrong a cement as that none of the tiles in the great hurricane in 1752, were blown off, whilſt the roofs of moſt of the houſes tiled or ſlated, were entirely uncovered thereby.——It has often been deſired that the corner houſe ſhould be made a coffee-houſe; £ 1050 a year rent will be inſured, but there is no doubt that £ 1100 can be got for them, as the rents were never increaſed ſince the building of the Exchange, as ſhould be.—The terms to the purchaſers ſhall be made as convenient as they can deſire. Pleaſe to apply to

JACOB VALK.

A Few Pots of exceeding good mixed Barbados Sweet Meats, to be ſold by

SIMON TUFTS.

THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, to be LET at Intereſt, on good perſonal Security. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP,

That much eſteemed Work, now out of Print, Known as

CAMPBELL's Edition of HARRIS's Voyages, with Maps, and many Engravings, in 2 Volumes, Folio.

ALSO, Well-known BARRETTI's Travels into Spain, Italy, &c. 6 Vol.

KALM's Travels, Second Edition, 2 Vol.

Enquire at Mr. *Langford's* Book-Store, on the Bay.

N. B. Two good Saddle HORSES, to be ſold, young, and of good Pedigree. Enquire as above, or at Mr. HATFIELD's, King-Street.

THOMAS MORE's ALMANACK, for the Year 1773, containing every Thing neceſſary in an Almanack; as alſo a Liſt of Public Officers in this Province; a Liſt of Juſtices for Charles-Town Diſtrict; excellent Notes of Huſbandry and Gardening, for each Month in the Year; Deſcription of Roads throughout the Continent, &c. &c. to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-Street.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD.

BUCHAN's Family Phyſician; and AITKIN's General American Regiſter, for 1773.

TO BE SOLD, at the Congaree, on Thurſday the 6th Day of May.

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of John-Conrod Gegar, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſeveral valuable Slaves, Plantation Utenſils, and Houſhold Furniture, by

BARBARA LIBECAP, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN GEGAR, }

A Parcel of very good LING FISH, to be ſold on board the Ship *Neſtor*, *John Harriſon*, Maſter, at *Burn's* Wharf.

Charles-Town, *March* 26, 1773.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STREETS in CHARLES-TOWN GIVE NOTICE, That whereas many Perſons pay no Regard to the Law now in Force, preſcribing REGULATIONS for DRIVERS of CARTS, &c. but act in direct Contradiction thereto, *They are reſolved to put the ſaid Laws ſtrictly in Execution*; and in order that none may plead Ignorance, they have ordered the following Extracts to be publiſhed, which the Commiſſioners requeſt all Perſons ſtrictly to obſerve.

By Order of the Board,

PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

EXTRACTS from the Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, entitled, "AN ACT to impower certain Commiſſioners therein mentioned, to keep clean, and in good Order and Repair, the Streets of Charles-Town, and for eſtabliſhing other Regulations in the ſaid Town."

XIII. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon driving any Cart, Waggon or Dray, in any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys in the ſaid Town, ſhall ride upon ſuch Cart, Waggon or Dray, not having ſome other Perſon in Fact to guide the ſame, every ſuch Offender, being thereof convicted, before any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Juſtice of the Peace for Berkley County, in Charles-Town, by the Oath of one credible Witneſs, which Oath any of the ſaid Commiſſioners may adminiſter, or upon View of any one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings current Money; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and applied as is herein before directed; and in Default of Payment, the Offender, being a White Perſon, ſhall be put in the public Stocks, there to be kept not exceeding four Hours.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful to or for any White Perſon or Perſons, whomſoever, to ride on Horſe-back, or to drive or be driven in any Chair, Chaiſe, Charlit or Coach, in or through any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys in the ſaid Town, ſooner than 5 minutes Time or Pace, under Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Five Pounds current Money for every ſuch Offence; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the Commiſſioners, and applied as is herein before directed. And in Caſe any Mulatto, Muſtee or Negro ſhall offend herein, or in any other of the Matters or Things in this, or the preceding Paragraph or Clauſe of this Act mentioned, That then ſuch Mulatto, Muſtee or Negro ſhall be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Juſtice of the Peace, not exceeding forty Stripes, and the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo offending, ſhall be obliged to pay the Charge of ſuch Whipping; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the Commiſſioners, in Manner before directed.

The LIBRARY SOCIETY,

OF

CHARLES-TOWN,

TAKING into their Conſideration, the many Advantages and great Credit that would reſult to this Province, from a full and accurate NATURAL HISTORY of the ſame, and being deſirous to promote ſo uſeful a Deſign, have appointed a Committe of their Number to collect and prepare Materials for that Purpoſe.

That this may be done in the moſt complete and extenſive Manner, *they do now invite* every Gentleman who wiſhes well to the Undertaking, eſpecially thoſe who reſide in the Country, to co-operate with them in the Advancement of this Plan.——For this Purpoſe, the Society would Request ſuch Gentlemen to procure and ſend to them, all the natural Productions, either Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral, that can be had in their ſeveral Bounds, with Accounts of the various Soils, Rivers, Waters, Springs, &c. and the moſt remarkable Appearances of the different Parts of the Country.

Of the Animal Tribe, they would wiſh to have every Species, whether Terreſtrial or Aquatic, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fiſhes, Reptiles, Inſects, Worms, &c. with the beſt Accounts of their Cuſtoms and natural Habitudes.

Of Vegetables, they will thankfully receive every Kind, from the loftieſt Tree in the Foreſt, to the ſmalleſt Plant of the Fields.——A compleat Specimen of any Tree or Plant, will be two ſmall Branches of each, one having the Flower in full Bloſſom, and the other the ripe Fruit.——At the ſame Time the Society beg to be furniſhed with the beſt Accounts that can be given of the Uſes and Virtues, either in Agriculture, Commerce, or Medicine, of which ſuch Tree or Plant is poſſeſſed—the Soil in which it moſt commonly grows—the Seaſon in which it flowers, and when it bears its Fruit.

They would be glad to be furniſhed alſo with Specimens of all the various Foſſils, Minerals, and Ores, the different Soils, Earths, Clays, Marles, Stones, Sands, Shells, &c. the Productions of this Province, with the beſt Accounts of their ſeveral Natures, Qualities, Situations, and Uſes.

The Society, in order that this Deſign may be carried into immediate Execution, have fitted up a Muſeum for the Reception and Preſervation of Specimens of theſe ſeveral natural Productions, and have appointed CHARLES-COTESWURTH PINCKNEY, and THOMAS HEYWARD, jun. Eſquires, with ALEXANDER BARON, and PETER FAYSSOUX, Phyſicians, in *Charles-Town*, to receive them; to whom all Letters of Intelligence, Specimens, &c. are to be addreſſed.

And they flatter themſelves, that the evident Utility of the Plan, will engage ſuch a Number of public ſpirited Gentlemen to aſſiſt them, that they will ſoon be enabled to make a conſiderable Progreſs.——They will not only gratefully receive all ſuch Communications, and apply them in the beſt Manner they can for the above Purpoſes, but the Names of ſuch ſhall be recorded as Promoters of, and Contributers to, ſo uſeful a Work.

Any Expence that may be incurred by forwarding Letters of Intelligence, Specimens, &c. to Town, the Society will chearfully repay. *By Order of the Committee*,

JOHN MURRAY, *Chairman*.

CHARLES CROUCH,

Has juſt received in the laſt Veſſels from London, *and to be ſold at his Printing-Office in Elliott-Street*,

A Freſh Parcel of Dr. KEYSER's genuine Pills.—Dr. HILL's genuine Tincture of Valerian.—Dr. BOERHAAVE's grand Balſam of Health.—Dr. RYAN's Incomparable Worm Deſtroying Sugar Plumbs.——Dr. NELSON's Antiſcorbutic Drops.——Dr. JAMES's Fever Powders.—Eſſence of Balm of Gilead.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

JOYCE's Great American Balſam, which has proved ſerviceable in moſt Diſorders mentioned in the Directions.

FOUND, by a Negro Wench, laſt December, an Artillery Gun and Bayonet. The Owner may have them, by telling their Numbers, giving the Negro a Treat, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement.

THOMAS HERVEY.

A QUANTITY of exceeding fine ſmall Grain COFFEE, to be ſold, by

THOMAS EVELEIGH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent here, dated December last.

"Governor Hutchinson will have the greateſt ſupport on this ſide the water; for he is in the higheſt eſtimation with thoſe in power: This I have from his friends, and confirmed by his enemies.---Some of the latter he has here, as appears by the news papers, but they are impotent."

From Saturday evening laſt, till Monday, we had the ſevereſt cold weather that has been known for many years paſt, eſpecially Monday morning, when it is ſaid the thermometer was 9 and an half below 0, which is 41 and an half below the freezing point. In this cold ſeaſon were ſeveral alarms of fire breaking out, in divers parts of the town; all which were happily extinguiſhed before any conſiderable damage was done, excepting one, which broke out about two o'clock on Lord's Day morning, in a joiners ſhop, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Sumner, junior, at the bottom of Cole-lane, near the Mill-pond, which before the inhabitants could be collected, was all on fire, and very ſpeedily communicated to his dwelling-houſe, (occupied by Mr. Coolidge, taylor) and to the houſe of Mr. Sumner, ſenior, near adjoining, as alſo to a large double-houſe, belonging to John Fillis, Eſq; of Halifax, in which Mr. Sumner, junior, lived; theſe were all deſtroyed by the raging flames, together with ſeveral work-ſhops, barns, and other buildings. The people were extremely active, notwithſtanding the uncommon ſeverity of the weather---which was ſo cold, that the water thrown from the engines upon thoſe buildings, which were in the moſt danger, inſtantly congealed into ice, on the tops and ſides of the houſes. The wind at that time being weſterly, carried the flakes of fire over the lower part of Hanover-ſtreet, Union-ſtreet and Anne-ſtreet, to the Water-ſide, which obliged many people to retire to their own dwellings, that were in the courſe of the ſtakes, to prevent their taking fire, and it was with the greateſt difficulty many houſes were preſerved.---But through Divine Providence the rage of this devouring element was ſtayed, and no lives were loſt. Several people had their hands and feet frozen.

MARCH 4. On Friday the 19th ultimo, his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Province Houſe is in a much more ruinous ſtate, than when I recommended to you to make proviſion for the repair of it, the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court.

The preſent inconveniences which I ſubmit to by having continued to reſide in it, I hope, will have ſome weight with you, but the diſhonour, which muſt reflect upon the Province, from its appearing to be unfit for any perſon to dwell in, I hope, will have much greater weight with, and induce you to provide for its thorough repair.

I am well aſſured that his Majeſty does not expect from me, that any part of my ſupport ſhould be applied to the repairs of this houſe; and I have reaſon to think, that if you ſhall continue in your refuſal, which I hope you will not, proviſion will be made for the decent reſidence of the Governor; and I do not thus repeatedly preſs you to make this proviſion for the ſake of my own future convenience, but from a real regard to the honour and the intereſt of the Province.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council Chamber, February 19, 1773.

Thurſday laſt the following meſſage was preſented to his Excellency the Governor (in anſwer to his meſſage to the Houſe of the 19th ultimo) by Captain Derby, Colonel Bowers, Colonel Thaxter, Colonel Thayer, and Captain Morſe, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have with great attention conſidered your Excellency's meſſage of the nineteenth inſtant, and beg leave to ſay, that they are not unacquainted with the preſent ſtate of the Province Houſe, and are ſenſible that it might be repaired at a leſs expence now than in future.

The Governor of the Province, when this building was purchaſed by the Government for his reſidence, was conſtitutionally dependant upon the free grants of the Repreſentatives of the People for his ſupport; but, as the connection between the Governor and the People in this reſpect is now, to the great grief of the inhabitants of this Province, ſo materially altered, this houſe conceive, that they are not only not bound in honour or juſtice, but that they cannot, conſiſtent with the duty they owe their conſtituents, proceed to make the repairs which your Excellency deſires at this time.

The Houſe are ſo far from being influenced by any the leaſt perſonal diſreſpect, that they beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, if the time was come, as they wiſh it ſoon may, when your Excellency ſhall think beſt to receive your whole ſupport from this Province, it would give them great pleaſure to provide your Excellency a convenient and elegant houſe, ſuch as ſhould be honourable to the Province, and ſuitable to the dignity of the chief Magiſtrate of this Province.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1773.

WHEREAS *by an act of the Britiſh Parliament, made and paſſed in the ſixth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, it is declared, that the King, Lords and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, have, ever had, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes, of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of Great-Britain, in all caſes whatever; and afterwards the ſame Parliament made and paſſed an act for levying duties in America, with the expreſs purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, and to enable his Majeſty to appropriate the ſame for the neceſſary charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch colonies where it ſhall be judged neceſſary, and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring, ſaid dominions: And his Majeſty has been pleaſed, by virtue of the ſaid laſt mentioned act, to appropriate a part of the revenue, thus raiſed againſt the conſent of the people, in providing for the ſupport of the Governor of the province; and from his Excellency's meſſage of the 4th of February, we cannot but conclude, that proviſion is made for the ſupport of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, independant of the grants and acts of the General Aſſembly, contrary to invariable uſage of this province:* THEREFORE,

1. RESOLVED, That the admitting any authority to make laws binding on the people of this Province, in all caſes whatſoever, ſaving the General Court or Aſſembly, is inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of our free conſtitution, and is repugnant to one of the moſt eſſential clauſes in our charter, whereby the inhabitants are entitled to all the liberties of free and natural born ſubjects, to all intents, conſtructions and purpoſes whatſoever, as if they had been born within the realm of England. It reduces the people to the abſolute will and diſpoſal of a legiſlature, in which they can have no voice, and who may make it their intereſt to oppreſs and enſlave them.

2. RESOLVED, That by the Royal Charter aforeſaid, the General Court or Aſſembly hath full power and authority to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes, upon the eſtates and perſons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the province, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of by warrant, under the hand of the Governor, with the advice and conſent of the Council, for his Majeſty's ſervice in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of the government of the province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants there, according to ſuch acts as are or ſhall be in force within the province." And the making proviſion for the ſupport of the Governor and the Judges, otherwiſe than by the grants and acts of the General Court or Aſſembly, is a manifeſt breach of the aforeſaid moſt important clauſe in the charter; the ſupport of Government, in which their ſupport is included, being one of the principal purpoſes for which the [illegible]

Whereas the independance, as well as the uprightneſs of the Judges of the land, is eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and one of the beſt ſecurities of the rights, liberties and properties, of the people,

3. RESOLVED, therefore, That the making the Judges of the land independant of the grants of the people, and altogether dependant on the Crown, as they will be, if, while they thus hold their commiſſions during pleaſure, they accept of ſalaries from the Crown, is unconſtitutional, and deſtructive of that ſecurity, which every good member of civil ſociety has a juſt right to be aſſured of, under the due execution of the laws; and is directly the reverſe of the conſtitution and appointment of the Judges in Great-Britain.

4. RESOLVED, That the dependance of the Judges of the land on the Crown for their ſupport, tends at all times, eſpecially while they hold their commiſſions during pleaſure, to the ſubverſion of juſtice and equity, and to introduce oppreſſion and deſpotic power.

5. RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Houſe, that while the Juſtices of the Superior Court hold their commiſſions, during pleaſure, any one of them, who ſhall accept of and depend upon the pleaſure of the Crown for his ſupport, independant of the grants and acts of the General Aſſembly, will diſcover to the world, that he has not a due ſenſe of the importance of an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, that he is an enemy to the conſtitution, and has it in his heart to promote the eſtabliſhment of an arbitrary government in the province.

The following NOTIFICATION was ſent yeſterday, to the reſpective inhabitants.

THE freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, qualified as the law directs, are hereby notified to meet at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday the 5th day of March current, at 11 o'clock before noon; then and there to receive the report of a Committee, choſen by the town, the 5th day of March laſt, to apply to a proper Gentleman to deliver an ORATION on the fifth of March inſtant, to perpetuate the memory of the horrid maſſacre, perpetrated on the evening of the fifth of March 1770, by a party of ſoldiers of the 29th regiment, under the command of Captain Thomas Preſton, and to impreſs upon our minds the ruinous tendency of ſtanding armies being placed in free and populous cities, and the neceſſity of ſuch noble exertions in all future times, as the inhabitants of the town then made, whereby the deſign of the conſpirators againſt the public liberty, may be ſtill fruſtrated: And to act upon all ſuch matters and things as may properly come under the conſideration of the town, when thus aſſembled according to law.

By order of ſelect men,

Boſton, March 2, 1773. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

NEW-LONDON, *(Connecticut)* FEBRUARY 12.

About eight o'clock laſt Saturday evening, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town, attended by a conſiderable rumbling noiſe.

About ſix o'clock laſt Wedneſday evening died here, the Honourable Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; of Norwich, in the 76th year of his age.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

Laſt week his Excellency our Governor ordered 100 cords of fire-wood to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of this city, the greateſt part of which the indigent have already received from his bountiful hand.

Our harbour was ſo full of ice laſt Thurſday, that many of the inhabitants of this city walked over the Eaſt River to Long-Iſland, and back again, and by the falling of a little rain on Thurſday night, ſcarce any ice was to be ſeen the next morning.

On Tueſday the 23d ult. departed this life, much lamented, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Robert Rogers, of the firſt battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, ſon of the late Captain Rogers, of the eighth, or Queen's regiment of foot:---He was a gentleman of a very amiable diſpoſition, and much beloved and reſpected by all his acquaintance. By his death his Majeſty has loſt a brave and experienced Officer, and the public a worthy member of ſociety. His remains, on the Thurſday following, were conveyed to the grave, in Trinity Church Yard, with all the military honours uſual on ſuch melancholy occaſions. Beſides the Officers of the army, and the militia, a number of reſpectable gentlemen of the city, with the clergy of different denominations, attended the funeral, which was conducted with a ſolemnity, that greatly affected all preſent. He has left behind him a ſorrowful widow, and three children, to lament the loſs of an affectionate huſband, and a tender parent.

It is ſuppoſed that Sunday the 21ſt ult. was the coldeſt day that has happened in this part of the world for half a century, and that the cold on Monday morning was more intenſe, by at leaſt two and a half degrees, than it has been known during that time.

At Salem, in the late cold weather, Monday morning the 22d of February, the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer was at 9 and an half degrees below [0] that is 41 and an half below the freezing point, and at New-London, 12 below [0] or 44 below the freezing point.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3.

The mercury in Farenheit's thermometer, placed in open air, in Philadelphia, the 21ſt and 22d of February laſt, ſtood as follows, viz. 21ſt,

at	2 P. M.	8 degrees above (0)
at	4 P. M.	7
at	6 P. M.	5
at	10 P. M.	1
22d, at	6 A. M.	0, or 32 deg. below freezing point.
at noon,		11 degrees above (0)
at	6 P. M.	14 degrees above (0)
at	10 P. M.	11 degrees above (0)

The above heights of the mercury were taken at the eaſt ſide of the city.

Farenheit's thermometer placed out in the open air, at the weſt ſide of the city (and expoſed all night) ſtood, in the morning of the 22d, at ſix o'clock, at 4 degrees below (0) or 36 degrees below freezing point.

Another gentleman has favoured us with the following obſervations. The mercury in a thermometer, placed in the open air, on Sunday, the 21ſt ult. at three o'clock, P. M. was at 5 degrees of Farenheit's ſcale, wind at N. W. and blowing freſh. At 9 o'clock the ſucceeding morning, it fell down to (0). A glaſs of ſtrong wine, which had been left in the window of my parlour, and within 8 or 9 feet of a chimney, wherein had been a ſtrong hickory fire the whole evening till midnight, was congealed to the conſiſtence of ſnow, from top to bottom by morning. The thermometer, with which theſe obſervations were made, was conſtructed by Nairne, and is an approved one.

Monday laſt ſeveral veſſels came up to town, that had been detained below by the ice.

MARCH 8. The General Aſſembly of the province of Maryland, which ſtood prorogued to Tueſday the 2d inſtant, is further prorogued to Tueſday the 4th day of May next.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia)* FEBRUARY 25.

On Tueſday laſt Captain John Lightfoot arrived in town from Pittſylvania, having executed the commiſſion he lately went upon to that county, by inſtructions from the Governor, in apprehending and bringing down, under a ſtrong guard, Benjamin Cooke, Joſeph Cooke, James Cooke, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, informed againſt by one John Short, formerly an under ſheriff there, who had been concerned with them in counterfeiting and paſſing the Treaſury notes of this colony, as alſo in making and circulating ſeveral falſe coins, particularly dollars, piſtoles, and half piſtoles. They were taken about two o'clock in the afternoon, at work in their ſhop, with all their tools for engraving, frames for making paper, a rolling preſs, dies for dollars and half piſtoles, beſides a large quantity of counterfeit five pound bills, and a plate for the forty ſhilling bills. Upon their arrival they were immediately carried to the palace, and examined by the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; in preſence of his Excellency the Governor, the Attorney General, and other gentlemen, who thought proper to order them all to be committed to the public goal, except James Cooke, nothing criminal appearing againſt him; and next Tueſday they will be carried down to York, for a farther examination.

We hear of ſeveral others being committed to different county goals, upon ſuſpicion of being concerned in the ſame crime; and Gideon Rucker, and Shem Cooke, of Pittſylvania, and John Hightowgr, and William Hightower, of Lunenburg, are fled, for the apprehending of whom the Governor has been pleaſed to offer his proclamation, offering a reward of fifty pounds for each.

It is hoped that a neſt of the ſame pernicious crew to ſociety, in the province of North-Carolina, are by this time apprehended, an expreſs having been ſent to the Governor there, acquainting him of ſundry perſons informed againſt; and thus a ſtop be put to the ſchemes and machinations of a gang of villains, who would aggrandiſe themſelves upon the ruins of the public.

MARCH 4.

This day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation, when his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT was far from my intention, when we parted laſt, to have put you to the expence and trouble of meeting again here ſo ſoon; but I am perſuaded you will ſee the neceſſity of it, when I inform you that all the emiſſions of your paper currency, now in circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for thoſe the moſt knowing in ſuch matters to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad. Seeing that the credit of the country is ſo deeply affected by it, I thought it my duty to aſſemble you immediately, that you might purſue ſuch meaſures as you ſhall think proper to reſtore it, if poſſible to its former credit. And I do moſt ſincerely congratulate you, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the authors of coining your gold and ſilver, as well as forging and paſſing your paper money, are in ſo fair a way of receiving that puniſhment which is due to their crimes, as well thoſe in a neighbouring province, as them in this colony.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

Having nothing in command from his Majeſty to trouble you with at preſent, I hope you will proceed immediately, with the coolneſs and candour that is becoming ſo reſpectable a body, to the buſineſs on which you are now aſſembled.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I do aſſure you that I ſhall be exceedingly happy to concur with you in enacting any laws, that it may be thought will contribute to the mutual advantage of this and our mother country, whoſe intereſts, I hope, we ſhall ever think inſeparable.

On Tueſday laſt the priſoners from Pittſylvania were carried down to York, and examined before the Court of that county, which judging them guilty, they were remanded to the public gaol in this city, to await their trial at the enſuing General Court.

This evening Moſes Terry, from Halifax, was brought down priſoner, and committed to the public goal, for being concerned in paſſing counterfeit bills. We hear he intends pleading guilty, and that he has informed againſt many others.

WILMINGTON, *(in North-Carolina)* MARCH 17.

In the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, February 27, 1773.

HIS Excellency the Governor having appointed John Hawks, Eſq; Clerk of this Houſe, in the room of John Burgwin, Eſq; in full confidence that the ſaid John Burgwin had deſired to reſign the ſaid office, and not from any diſapprobation of his conduct----This Houſe taking the ſame into conſideration, do *Reſolve*, that during ten years ſervice as Clerk of this Houſe, the ſaid John Burgwin hath ever acted with the ſtricteſt integrity and honour, and hath diſcharged all the duties of that office with ſkill and ability.

And it is ordered, that this *Reſolve* be entered on the Journals of this Houſe, as a teſtimony of their unreſerved approbation of his conduct.

By Order,

JAMES HASELL, P. C.

RIGDON BRICE, pro. Clerk.

The Law for appointing Treaſurers in this province having expired, a bill was brought into the late Aſſembly for reviving the ſame, when Joſeph Montford, Eſq; was appointed Treaſurer for the Northern Diſtrict, and Richard Caſwell, Eſq; for the Southern. The Committee of Accounts then reported to the Houſe, that John Aſhe, Eſq; late Treaſurer for the Southern Diſtrict, had fully accounted and ſettled with them, for all the public monies he had received during his Treaſuryſhip, and had diſcharged the duties of that important office with the utmoſt fidelity.

The whole of theſe proceedings will ſhortly be laid before the public.

We are informed, that about the 22d of laſt month, the Hon. Richard Henderſon, Eſq; reſigned the office of Aſſociate Judge, and intends to reſume his practice as a Lawyer.

We are alſo informed, that the Honourable Lewis Henry De Roſſett, Eſq; Member of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, is in nomination, and as ſoon as the Courts are opened, will be appointed to ſucceed Mr. Henderſon.

WHEREAS the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JACOB WALDBOURGER, of Purryſburg, deceaſed, now above three Years ago, have deſired all Perſons having any Demands againſt that Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted: And whereas a certain Perſon in the Life-time of the ſaid Waldbourger, frequently threatened to ſue him for a Demand, which the ſaid Waldbourger thought unjuſt, and was reſolved never to pay, unleſs compelled by Law; and whereas the ſaid Perſon has not yet given in his Claim or Demand upon Oath, and poſſibly intends to wait making a legal Demand, till ſome Perſons capable of giving Evidence, may be dead, as the Matter has already been in Diſpute fifteen Years or upwards; the Executors therefore give Notice, that they are ready to ſettle or ſtand Suit, as the Caſe may require, in this or any Cauſe relating to their Teſtator.

J. J. ZUBLY,
H. L. BOURQUIN, } Executors.

March 26, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, ſtrong Negro Man, about 23 Years old, who has worked with a Bricklayer for four Years paſt. Apply to the Printer.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.